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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 15,357, 號七十五百三十五萬一第 日五十二月五三十三日光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 5TH, 1907. 五拜禮 五月七日零百九千一英鎊香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH



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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. a1066

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TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.50 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.50 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.45 to 11.15 p.m.,
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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.50 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.50 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. 677

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Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. 46

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1906. 8003

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Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 604

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the *Editor*, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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P.O. Box, 34 Telephone No. 12

BIRTH.—On July 3rd, at Exeter, the wife of GEORGE CURRY, of a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIEUX ROAD C.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 5TH, 1907.

CHINA owes much to CONFUCIUS, but whether the debt is entirely one of gratitude is the singular question that some Chinese thinkers may now be debating. There will be reluctance even to the mere framing of such a question, so much does it savour of blasphemy; but events are forcing it to the front. The Sage was largely responsible for the popular idea that soldiers are necessarily bad men, and as China now realizes her need of soldiers, the philosophy of peace would seem in danger of losing its claim to unanimous approval in the Empire. "A wise king should always win his enemy over by his goodness rather than by his force," said CONFUCIUS, but China has discovered that her enemies—even those who academically admit that the weak are blessed—are hard to win over. The meekness mentioned seems to appeal less to the foreigner than the contingent promise about inheriting the earth. "Peace should be the sole aim of a well-governed nation," and the nation that has for so long been pinning its faith to such adages, helped thereto by a substantial leaven of Buddhist teaching, is now, under the successful example of Japan, turning longing eyes to the figure of an effective standing army. It cannot be denied that there is ample opening for cynicism in the fact that this change coincides with the alleged decay of Confucianism.

and Buddhism and the spread of Christianity—allegations made by those who have been and are engaged in propagating a knowledge of the gospel of peace originated in the Near East and adopted, more or less academically, by the West. But in this connection care should be exercised lest the man from the West should be too severely scorched. It is the universal fate of all noble ideals to receive lip homage only. The Occidentals have no monopoly of hypocrisy—if such a term can fairly be applied at all. Asiatics as well as Europeans have evolved the noblest possible ideals, as witness their great religions, and they too have always found it expedient to bow at times in the House of Rimmon. The much-talked of Buddhism of Japan is as truly a pseudo-Buddhism as the Christianity of Christendom is a pseudo-Christianity, and its place of second importance in the minds and hearts of the people was recently made manifest by the gusto with which so many of them set about the killing of Russians, and with which the rest applauded the killing. The anti-opium people have no sole or exclusive right to dub their brethren hypocrites; it is at least open to the supporters of that unrighteous and morally indefensible trade to animadvert on the patriotism of the pulpit, which, preaching the moral indefensibility of fighting, is generally ready to offer prayer and praise for the success of our arms. We do not blame it for so-doing, although we see in its moral support a resemblance to the attitude of the soldier who climbed a tree while his brave wife attacked and slew an intrusive bear with a hatchet. "We settled that fellow fine," remarked the man descending from the tree, and if the pulpit likes to insist on its share of usefulness whenever the flag is covered with blood and glory, we have but to remember the need of advertisement in this commercial age to find excuse. China indeed did for a long time try to keep the Confucian theory of war in its proper place on the study carpet. Literal acceptance of his doctrines was opposed "as late as the eighth century," but in the eleventh, the "morally indefensible" party got the upper hand, and with the admission of the Sage's anti-war sentiments as guiding principles, China ceased to be virile. It could no longer ensure peace by being prepared for war—the gospel as we now have it in the West. We are now told that but for this superstructure of acquired sentiment—a sentiment that comes to all real fighters, as witness the American general's dictum that all war is hell—the Chinese would have a rare capacity for battle; that the warrior spirit is inherent, as, indeed, the Chinese being human, we cannot for a moment doubt. Their history shows that they were soldiers once, and what they have been, it is possible they may become again. The only question is how far the lapse of time affects it; how far the long duration of this Confucian anti-war obsession may have induced results difficult to remove. As long as it took man, after abandoning tree life, to lose his prehensile tail, (assuming something for argumentative purposes) so long, presumably, would it take him to grow it again; and the Chinese have in respect of solidifying a vast deal to unlearn and learn. They will have to be more eclectic in their Confucianism, less literal, thereby copying Western ways; and here we find a difficulty in the fact that even while they are re-organizing their army they are practically apotheosizing CONFUCIUS. The two movements will not pull together. They mean humbug and failure if one if persisted in, just as in Christendom the success of one has spolt the failure of the other.

Six plague cases were notified yesterday. That makes 140 to date.

Mr. H. Haynes, for many years manager of the Hongkong Hotel, has now taken over the management of the Victoria Hotel at Canton.

Four coolies were charged with being found in the Bowring Club without permission, and were ordered by Mr. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday to pay a fine of 25s. or go to prison for a month.

Solomon Martin, storekeeper on board the *Empress of India* was convicted by Mr. Orme, yesterday, of having refused to pay rialsa hira, and having damaged a rialsa, and was fined 3s. and 2s.

Two natives were prosecuted at the Magistracy, yesterday, by Chas. F. Nicollay, the second engineer, for stealing a buck's from the a.s. *Perseus*, and as being convicted were sentenced by Mr. Hazlewood to three weeks' imprisonment, they rarely spend more than a day or two in gaol, as they are usually deported at the earliest opportunity.

When lepers fall into the hands of the Hongkong police they occasion more trouble than ordinary prisoners. They are, of course, isolated on arrival but though the magistrate may sentence them to long terms of imprisonment they rarely spend more than a day or two in gaol, as they are usually deported at the earliest opportunity.

The charge against P. S. Gordon and an Indian jemadar and sergeant of assaulting the four Indians now awaiting trial for murder was dismissed by Mr. Hasland.

The Nagasaki Flour mills, with much wheat and flour, were destroyed by fire on June 16th, involving a total loss of about 360,000 yen—including damaged machinery.

The foreign trade of Japan during May was valued at Yen 45,131,644 in imports and Yen 33,675,183 in exports. The values of the gold and silver specie and bullion imported and exported during the month were Yen 368,540 and Yen 1,139,308, respectively.

At Evanston, Illinois, the police are compiling a volume containing particulars of all persons convicted of drunkenness and of obtaining beer out of lawful hours. The volume is modelled on Debrett's Peerage and its official title is "The Red Nose Book."

There are at present about 6,300 soldiers and 330 officers of the British, French, German, American, Japanese, Austro-Hungarian, Italian and Russian armies stationed at various centres in North China. Of the number England leads the list with 1,600 and Japan comes next with 1,300, while the last is Italy with eight.

The King's visit to Lord and Lady Lansdowne, at Bowood Park, Wiltshire, which has been several times postponed, is now definitely fixed for July 2nd, when his Majesty will be accompanied by the Queen. Their Majesties are to travel from Paddington by special train on Saturday afternoon to Chippenham, whence they will drive to Bowood, and they are to return to London on July 22nd, by the same route.

Sgt. Thompson, of Boston, Lincolnshire (late of the Rifle Brigade), has just received a medal for services rendered in the Fenian invasion of Canada in 1863. Sgt. Thompson, who enlisted at Lincoln in 1840, has three other medals—for good conduct, for the Fenian raid in Canada in 1870, and for services in Afghanistan in 1878-9. He served nine years in Canada, eight years in the East Indies, and five years in England and Ireland, and was discharged on pension in 1882.

Yesterday morning fire was discovered to have broken out in the Army Ordnance Department. Flames were seen coming from the verandah of a one story building where empty ammunition boxes were kept, but fortunately the fire was not allowed to come in contact with the building propped as men of the R.G.A. company in residence there promptly turned out and extinguished it. The Fire Brigade under Chief Inspector Baker attended, but their services were not required. The damage is not regarded as serious.

Lord Curzon has forwarded a donation of £50 towards the fund which is being organized for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of Mrs. Craigie—"John Oliver Hobbes." Already upwards of £50 has been received in England, apart from the American contributions, which have not yet come to hand. It is proposed to erect a memorial plaque in the University College, London, and, if funds permit, to place a replica in the United States, and to institute scholarships for the study of modern English literature to be awarded annually in England and the United States.

Perpignan, where the viticulturalists of the South of France held a monster demonstration, is a part of France that once was a part of Spain. Now the capital of the Department of the Pyrenees Orientales, it was formerly the capital of Roussillon, over which sovereign counts were established by Charlemagne. The last of these, dying childless in 1172, bequeathed the King of Aragon. Philippe le Hardi attacked Aragon, but died, at Perpignan in 1285; and St. Louis renounced all claims to the territory in favour of the Kings of Majorca, whose residence Perpignan then became. It was not until the Treaty of the Pyrenees, in 1659, that the place was definitely incorporated in France.

A Seoul dispatch reports that the cost of the Seoul Exhibition, to be opened from September 1st this year, is estimated at Yen 50,000, the Korean Government contributing one-half of the amount, while the remainder is to be contributed by Japanese and Korean supporters, as well as the Resident-General's Office. The buildings, which are now in course of construction, are to be divided into about 400 sections, and Yen 10 will be charged for rent per section. Japanese and Korean commodities only are to be exhibited. The Seoul-Fusan Railway is allowing 30 per cent. reduction of freight charges for transportation of exhibits, and an arrangement is now being made with the Japanese Government railway authorities with a view to obtaining a similar reduction on freight charges.

The will of the late Sir. John See, for several years Premier of New South Wales, has just been proved in Sydney. The amount of his estate was sworn at the respectable figure of £173,044, nearly all of which was bequeathed to his only child. The large fortune left by Sir. John ought to attract attention in his native Huntingdonshire, and lead to further emigration from that quarter to Australia. His father began farming in the Grafton district of New South Wales, and the future Promontor helped in the work of the farm until he got tired and went forth in quest of a more congenial occupation. After roaming about for a year or so as a "sundowner," he settled in Sydney, developed into a first-class business-man and eventually became the head of one of the largest mercantile and ship-owning firms in the Commonwealth.

The Japanese authorities have been informed that Japanese doctors will be allowed to practise at Vladivostok until the commercial treaties, now being arranged between Russia and Japan, are concluded. The privilege is regarded as a special mark of goodwill on the part of the authorities at Vladivostok toward the Japanese doctors.

The Washington correspondent of the *Japan* telegraph under date of June 19th has informed China that the sum of \$14,000,000 claimed by the United States as indemnity for the Boxer Rising will be decreased to \$14,000,000. China has consequently still to pay \$8,900,000 to America, the amount already handed over being \$5,000,000. Other messages say that the indemnity has been reduced to \$11,000,000. The first intimation was that the whole debt was being cancelled, as a token of friendship!

The silver market was strengthened for a time by a squeeze for spot silver in Calcutta. When this was over, however, the price fell back, and in the middle of May touched 30d. per ounce. A strong inquiry then sprang up for China, the Indian bazaar bought a little, and there was a good deal of "bear" covering. A recovery in the price was strengthened by the appearance of the broker in the market who generally acts for the Indian Government, and it is believed that the Indian Government are once more buying silver, so that the quotation has risen to the highest price since the end of March last—namely, 3d. per oz., says the *British Trade Review*.

The collector of Customs at Bengal has just closed the series of protests which have been forwarded from Glasgow and Manchester yarns-merchants with respect to imported fast-colour dyed goods. He announces that after August 15 all prints and dyed goods imported to India will be subjected to stringent tests—the Burch test. Hitherto the fast-colour stamp was regarded as sufficient guarantee by importers, and they resent this additional scrutiny on their imports. The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce has issued a warning to those engaged in the trade to safeguard further trouble. We understand, however, that some little extra time will be extended to print goods.

Sir Joseph Fayrer, whose death is announced, was the author of a magnificent work on the *Therapeutics*, or Venomous Snakes of India, which he presented to the Government.

He used to speak of the laborious investigations which led to its publication as comparatively "a trifling episode" in a full and active career. The enormous importance of his study of the phenomena of snake-poisoning may be gauged by his statement that this plague annually carries off no fewer than 20,000 of the inhabitants of India. Sir Joseph Fayrer made a free present of this work to the Government on the simple conditions, that it should not be printed as a blue-book, and that it should be circulated throughout the Indian Empire.

To Queen Maud of Norway is to be attributed the distinction of bringing the gentle art of the collector quite up to date. At least, so the story goes. Her Majesty cares neither for stamps nor old coins nor old anything else. Her interest, according to the Court newsmen of the Continent, is concentrated upon everything that the newspapers of all countries have related concerning King Haakon and herself since their accession to the throne of Norway. Of all these anecdotes and rumours, true and untrue, Her Majesty is an untiring collector, and she classifies and arranges her material into volumes with infinite pains and patience. One of these volumes, if the Court journalists may be believed, bears the title, written by Her Majesty's own hand, and in letters richly gilt, "Things we have neither done nor said."

The extraordinary scenes of excitement witnessed recently in the Chicago "wheat-pit" have had no parallel since that frenzied day in July 1899 when young Joseph Leiter found himself with 35,000 bushels of wheat on hand, his ready cash gone, and his credit shattered, and was compelled to "unload" at any sacrifice. Within an hour he had divested himself of 8,000 bushels, the price dropping 2 cents a bushel amid a perfect delirium of excitement. Before the day was over Leiter, it is said, had lost over a million pounds. In 1890 similar frenzied scenes were witnessed when Mackay and Flood, who had cornered 9,000,000 bushels of wheat, had to sell at a sacrifice of £30,000; again, two years later, when Mr. James Keene had to dispose of 25,000,000 bushels at a loss of over £1,500,000.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

"The Glorious Fourth" passed very quietly in Hongkong, many local residents being reminded of it only by the number of Star Spangled Banners which adorned the city and the American shipping in port. The American places of business were closed, and citizens of the Republic held high holiday. At the Consulate in the morning Consul-General Wilder held a reception which was largely attended, and in the afternoon and evening, at the Kowloon Hotel the new manager, Mr. O. E. Owen, assisted by Mr. J. W. Osborne, the proprietor, held an "at home" in the time-honoured custom. There were many visitors throughout the day, but it was in the evening that the crowd gathered, and by dinner time the dining room was well filled. The guests received the best attention, and on the call of the manager glasses were charged and the toast of the day loudly honoured. Macaulay's string band played. The whole place was gay with paper lanterns.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

DEARER COTTON.

LONDON, July 4th.
There has been a heavy rise in the price of cotton.

RAISULI CAPTURED?

LONDON, July 4th.
Raisuli, the arch-bandit of Morocco, captured [?] has been captured by Kaid Maclean.

[General Sir Harry Aubrey de Maclean is in the service of the Sultan, and has been negotiating with the rebel chief for the release of prisoners. The message, it may be noted, might mean that he had been captured by Raisuli.]

MAIL CONTRACT.

LONDON, July 4th.
The Australian Government has cancelled the Laing [sic] mail contract.

THE KAISER TRAVELLING.

LONDON, July 4th.
The Kaiser has arrived at Copenhagen.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

LONDON, July 4th.
The Government has agreed upon a scheme for providing old age pensions by taxing unearned incomes.

NO AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

TOKYO, July 4th.
In response to a telegraphic enquiry from the American Government at Washington, the U. S. Consul at Yokohama has wired that the Japanese Chamber of Commerce there informs him there is no intention to boycott American trade.

Washington officially denies the report that a huge increase of the Pacific squadron has been arranged. Anti-Japanese disorders continue to occur on the Pacific coast.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE DUTY ON TEA.

LONDON, July 2nd.
Mr. A. Fell, in the House of Commons moved that tea from British possessions be charged a duty of only 4d. per lb. Mr. Asquith argued that the preference was not needed as tea from British possessions had practically ousted Chinese tea from the British markets, without preference, and was now capturing the Russian and other markets. The motion was rejected by 217/53, and a 5d. duty adopted.

THE UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET.

LONDON, July 2nd.
The Washington correspondent of the *Morning Post* wires that the cruisers *Washington* and *Tennessee*, now in the Mediterranean, are to reinforce the Pacific fleet.

THE PEKING—PARIS MOTOR RACE.

LONDON, July 2nd.
Prince Borghese has arrived at Irkutsk on the 1st inst.

EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, July 2nd.
Seismographs in Europe and America record a severe earthquake lasting for several hours; it is believed to have occurred in Peru.

FURTHER HONOURS.

LONDON, July 2nd.
Major Harrison, of the East African Rifles, has been made a Companion of the Bath, for services while in command at Nandi.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, July 4th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUSINE JUDGE).

A MORTGAGED PROPERTY.

Liu Wong, stonecutter, of Hunghom, sued Ip Fuk, farmer, to recover \$50 being the price due for the sale of a house. There was a cross action in which defendant sought to recover \$50, being money advanced to the plaintiff.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, who represented the defendant in the first, and the plaintiff in the second action, said there was a small piece of ground at Mantanchein known as lot 76, which belonged to the plaintiff, and which he sold to Ip Fuk for \$20 when there was a mortgage on the property held by a man named Lo Fuk.

His Lordship—A pre-existing mortgage?

Mr. Holmes—Yes.

His Lordship—For how much?

Mr. Holmes—Fifty dollars.

Plaintiff was called, and gave evidence regarding the sale of the house.

His Lordship—You mortgaged it to Lo Fuk for \$50?—Yes.

Very well, why do you say Ip Fuk owes you \$50?—I sold the house to Ip for £20, and received \$150 on account, leaving a balance of \$50.

Have you got any papers or anything?—Nothing in writing.

After hearing the evidence his Lordship gave judgment and costs for Ip Fuk in each action.

THE WYNHAM'S CASE.

The case was concluded in which the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., sued Dr. Lancastor Wyndham to recover the sum of \$1,000 for breach of agreement.

Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. O. D. Thomson for the defendant.

Mr. Dixon—The defendant's evidence in this case was taken *de bono euse* on Saturday. I understand that my friend admits that we have suffered damages to the extent of \$1,000 but he wishes to ask Mr. Sutherland one or two questions as to whether he had any reports from captains reflecting on the sobriety of the defendant.

His Lordship—The sobriety?

Mr. Thomson—Yes, there seems to be an impression abroad that he has exceeded himself.

His Lordship—So far as I am concerned I know nothing about it.

Mr. Thomson—The defendant wishes to have Mr. Sutherland's evidence.

His Lordship—I may say at once I never took any impression on the intemperance portion.

Mr. Thomson—But there is an impression in the colony respecting on the defendant's sobriety, and I want to clear his character.

His Lordship—I consent to that and further I want Mr. Sutherland to prove damages. (To Mr. Thomson.) Do you admit \$1,000 if there is a breach of the agreement?

Mr. Thomson—Yes, if there is a breach.

His Lordship—That is purely a legal point.

Robert Sutherland, manager of the Hongkong Office of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, was called and stated that in consequence of the refusal of the defendant to proceed on the *Hoping*, the Company suffered a loss. The defendant left at Singapore on February, 8th, just when the company had the offer of a charter for the *Hoping* from Saigon to Singapore. It was necessary for the ship to carry a doctor to Singapore, and in consequence of the defendant failing to proceed they could not carry out the proposed charter, so had to carry out another from Hongkong to Hongny and back. The difference between the earnings in these two voyages was \$3,000, and the plaintiffs had to get another doctor from England. When doctors were brought out they were usually provided with a first class passage costing about \$100. In consequence of the defendant leaving the Company's service they sustained repetition of the *Hoping* incident.

Mr. Thomson—Did you ever have complaints from captains of other steamers as to the defendant's behaviour, especially as to his sobriety?

Witness—As to his sobriety, no.

Mr. Thomson—I submit on the legal point that under this agreement the defendant was perfectly entitled to act as he did. The agreement is a badly-formed one, and I don't think it was drawn up by the defendant. We may take it that it was drawn up by the plaintiffs.

His Lordship—We may take it.

Mr. Thomson—The agreement states that should the defendant refuse to carry out his duties through intemperance or wilful disobedience this agreement shall come to an end. That clause states in definite terms that on the happening of certain offences the agreement is put at an end. It gives to the defendant practically the option of determining the agreement at any time by wilfully disobeying the orders of the General Managers.

His Lordship—Yes, that is your contention.

Mr. Thomson—Yes, for that agreement is drawn up by the plaintiffs, presumably with a knowledge of what that clause means.

His Lordship—The defendant could break the agreement at any time by wilful disobedience or by getting drunk.

Mr. Thomson—Yes, the plaintiffs entered into the agreement containing that clause with their eyes open, and it is not now for them to say that this clause does not mean what it says.

His Lordship—Go on to the next clause.

Mr. Thomson—Should the doctor be dismissed at the expiry of two years? The agreement is for two years, and he is perfectly

entitled to leave after that time. Is he then entitled to return home he is to be provided with a first class passage. I don't think that clause affects the present action at all.

His Lordship—Disobedience of orders: that is what it comes to.

Mr. Thomson—If the plaintiffs insert a clause like this they must be bound by it. They cannot alter the agreement at their own option.

His Lordship—No, but take the agreement as it stands.

Mr. Thomson—I submit on the agreement as it stands, the defendant was perfectly entitled legally to act as he did.

His Lordship—Tell me what the object in taking his evidence was?

Mr. Thomson—To show that he was justified, legally and morally, in taking the course he did.

His Lordship—You call it morally, immorally, I should call it.

Mr. Thomson—When defendant joined the ship a Dr. Hartigan told him that he should get extra fees for embalming Chinamen.

His Lordship—Stop a moment. Extra money for embalming Chinamen! Do you suppose the Company are going to kill China men for him to embalm?

Mr. Thomson—Dr. Hartigan told the defendant—I object to that.

Mr. Dixon—That is according to my friend's argument. Because the defendant breaks a clause of the agreement, your Lordship cannot accept the construction that the defendant is entitled to take advantage of his own wrong doing and have the agreement construed entirely in his own favour just because it suits him to do so. Regarding the trunk everything was done to discover it, but as a matter of fact the defendant did not put it on board the launch sent out by the plaintiffs. Certain reflections are cast upon Mr. Gresson regarding the letter written to him and said to be ignored by him. That was not so.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs for \$1,000 damages.

Mr. Dixon—The construction my friend wishes to put on the agreement is not a good one and one which I submit your Lordship cannot accept. The agreement must be read as a whole, and in it there are two constructions, one contrary to and one consistent with the general intention. The general intention of the agreement undoubtedly was that the defendant should serve the plaintiffs for two years unless, in consequence of disobedience or intemperance, they should consider it necessary to discharge him.

His Lordship—They have not discharged him.

Mr. Dixon—No, but they were to have the power to if he was disobedient or intemperate. The construction Mr. Thomson puts on the agreement is unreasonable: the defendant must obey or get drunk.

Mr. Thomson—I object to that.

Mr. Dixon—That is according to my friend's argument. Because the defendant breaks a clause of the agreement, your Lordship cannot accept the construction that the defendant is entitled to take advantage of his own wrong doing and have the agreement construed entirely in his own favour just because it suits him to do so. Regarding the trunk everything was done to discover it, but as a matter of fact the defendant did not put it on board the launch sent out by the plaintiffs. Certain reflections are cast upon Mr. Gresson regarding the letter written to him and said to be ignored by him. That was not so.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs for \$1,000 damages.

Mr. Thomson—Dr. Hartigan told the defendant—I object to that.

Mr. Dixon—That was if there was anything to embalm.

Mr. Thomson—Dr. Hartigan gave the defendant to understand that there would be extra money for embalming.

His Lordship—That must be contingent on death.

Mr. Thomson—Dr. Hartigan also told him that after about two months on these coast voyages he would get on the Calcutta run.

Mr. Dixon—No.

Mr. Thomson—That is in the evidence, and it is not contradicted. None of those promises have been fulfilled. Then, of course, there is the question of his expenses when he was compelled to remain ashore by order of the plaintiffs.

His Lordship—You don't mean to suggest that he was entitled to drink?

Mr. Thomson—His evidence shows—

His Lordship—Drinks.

Mr. Thomson—His evidence shows that while compelled to remain on shore he had to pay for the carriage of his baggage to the hotel where he was staying. As the defendant says in his evidence, you can't stay in an hotel all day doing nothing. The plaintiffs simply paid his board and lodgings and his expenses on shore made a considerable hole in his £15 a month.

When the defendant was engaged by Dr. Hartigan nothing was said about his having to stay ashore. Then there is the question about his trunk being detained by the plaintiffs for five months.

His Lordship—Surely you are not going to raise that point? If he has a claim against the Company he can sue them. Why is the point raised?

Mr. Thomson—Simply to show that the plaintiffs have not treated the defendant as they should have. He wrote to Mr. Gresson, then head of the firm, suggesting that he should make inquiries concerning the missing trunk, but he got no answer from the firm. They ignored him. Then there is the moral justification.

His Lordship—Getting drunk is no moral justification for his breaking his agreement.

Mr. Thomson—He has not broken it.

His Lordship—His evidence covers what I say. He has made a profit out of his own misdeeds—out of his own wrong.

Mr. Thomson—That is another point. I don't think the defendant has made a profit. It is perfectly true that he gets more money, but he is liable to be discharged at any moment by his present employers.

His Lordship—You don't mean to say that any employers are going to give that man an agreement after breaking this one?

Mr. Thomson—Under the agreement with his present employers he may be discharged at Singapore at any moment without a single court, and have to find his way home.

His Lordship—Take this agreement: he forfeits any benefit under it for what he has done.

Mr. Thomson—That is the point; he cannot now get his passage home.

His Lordship—Why should he? Then he raises the argument that he has made no profit by breaking his agreement.

Mr. Thomson—He gets \$200 a month under his present employers, but he may be dismissed at a moment's notice and have to find his own way home, whereas had he remained with the plaintiffs at the end of his term he was entitled to a passage home, so he has got no advantage. The extra \$50 a month does not compensate him.

His Lordship—That's his lookout. On that agreement you want to say he was entitled to do as he liked.

Mr. Thomson—Perfectly entitled.

His Lordship—Then it must be a one-sided agreement.

Mr. Thomson—The defendant said he was quite satisfied with the agreement when he was at home, but when he came out here he found things different. My argument is that the plaintiffs must abide by their own agreement, entered into with their eyes open. It is not the first time they have had to employ a doctor, and I dare say it is not the first time they have had the experience of a doctor leaving their employ. They should have been more careful in drawing up the agreement.

His Lordship—Would they have a one-sided agreement?

Mr. Thomson—If it is, it was drawn up by the plaintiffs. They cannot come to Court and say what they meant was so and so. They cannot interpolate words in their own favour as they are trying to do now. If the defendant causes the agreement he forfeits the benefits under it.

Friendly rivalry is a term which covers a multitude of nasty sayings.

There is only one thing a woman loves better than to be told a secret, and that is to find it out for herself.

"CHANZY" NOT A SERIOUS LOSS.

Up to now 1907 has proved an unfortunate year for the French Navy. It has already seen the blowing up of the battleship "Jena," numerous boiler explosions on board torpedo craft, the loss of the "Jean Bart," and now comes the news of the grounding, in a bad position off Shanghai of the armoured cruiser "Chancy."

No doubt, the effect of this latest accident will be to lend new force to the agitation in favour of reforms in French naval affairs, and particularly in the training of officers for sea duties. It is observed that the "captains de frégates" (fleets of which grade were in command of the above-mentioned cruisers) do not get the same amount of experience in handling ships as British officers of corresponding rank previous to their being appointed in charge of important units, their duties as second in command of battleships and large cruisers being a kind of questions of discipline and to the care of the material. To this cause, coupled with the fact that French vessels are more often at sea than formerly, is ascribed these regrettable navigation accidents. As to the material less involved in the event of the "Chancy" becoming a total wreck, there is no disposition to exonerate it in French naval circles. But fifteen years ago at a cost of £20,000 each, the four cruisers of this class possess little, if any, fighting value. Not only are they worn out, and on examination three years since were not thought worth refitting, but their construction is recognized to have been a mistake of the French Admiralty, which, acting on the erroneous idea that numerical strength is more important than individual quality, laid down four cruisers of 4,792 tons displacement instead of three of the "Duperre de Linois" class of 6,000 tons, representing the same total price. How unwise was this decision and the piling up of military attributes on an absurdly reduced displacement has been shown by the failure of the "Chancy" to fulfil the expectations formed of them. Their top speed in fair weather does not exceed 16 knots, and even this they cannot be relied upon to maintain on account of the frequent accidents to which their structural weakness exposes them in any seaway. It is instructive to recall the fact that these armoured cruisers were once much admired in the British navy, and held up as models to the British naval authorities, who, however, wisely refrained from sacrificing robustness and nautical qualities to the cause for heavy armament on small displacement which seized the German Admiralty, and resulted in the building of the "Fregat" class of semi-armoured cruisers of 5,600, as worthless for modern war as are their French prototypes, and, like them, unequal to their nominal speed. Our "Dido's" of the same date and tonnage, but less formidable-looking on paper, are, at least, strongly built and reliable cruisers, of good speed, and have proved serviceable.—*Naval and Military Record*.

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

SPLENDID FIRING BY THE "KENT."

The Hongkong correspondent of the *N. & M. Record* wrote on April 16th:—On Thursday the cruiser "King Alfred" left Hongkong for Miri Bay, where on arrival she fired 1000 shells, afterwards firing for calibration of her 92 guns. After firing, the ship anchored, and on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday fired 1100 rounds of 92 mm. guns. On Friday the quarterly allowance of ammunition was fired from boats. On Wednesday the cruiser "Monmouth" carried out her light Q.F. gunlayers' competition, returning to Hongkong on Thursday to coal and complete with stores. In the light Q.F. gunlayers' competition the "Monmouth" did better than last year, averaging 4.77 hits per gun per minute. With her 12-pounder she fired 68 rounds, obtaining 35 hits, the best gun being—Fucky, A.B., 11 rounds, 6 hits; Boone, sergeant, 9 rounds, 5 hits; Broken, 9 rounds, 5 hits. With her 3-pounders she obtained 35 rounds, with 13 hits.

In these days of rapid and accurate shooting in the navy, records in gunnery are only made to be quickly broken, but the firing of the "Kent" (Capt. Spencer de Horsey) has been of such a remarkably good character that it seems almost impossible to surpass it. The "Kents" are very keen on gunnery, and this has been rewarded by the following results:—From her 12-pounder gun she fired 107 rounds and made 83 hits, averaging 11.13 hits per gun per minute. From the 3-pounder she fired 42 rounds with 35 hits, averaging 12.7. The following are the results with names of gunlayers:—

12-POUNDRERS.

Gun. Rounds. Hits. Gunlayer.

Port. ... 14 11 Hewitt, F.O. 1.

Port. ... 13 11 Laker, A.B.

Port. ... 13 10 Watt, A.B.

Port. ... 13 9 T. O'Neil, G.I.

Port. ... 13 4 Cocker, A.B.

Starboard ... 12 10 Cocker, F.O. 1.

Starboard ... 15 13 Rameden, A.B.

Starboard ... 14 14 Nash, P.O. 1.

Total ... 107 83

13 POUNDS.—16 rounds, 12 hits, Bick, A.B.

13 rounds, 12 hits, Taylor, A.B.; 13 rounds, 11 hits, Low, A.B.; totals, 24 rounds, 35 hits.

Grand total for ship—average, 11.63 hits per gun per minute.

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not served for a fixed period will be continued until unclaimed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

A INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 12th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on 10th, 11th and 12th July, 1907.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1907. 174

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer.

FAVOURED with instructions, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 6th July, 1907, at 2.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOM, No. 8A, Queen's Road Central, HOUSE & HOME FURNITURE, BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, 16 Cases CHESS, and SUNDRIES; Also,

A Fine Collection of BOOKS, which will be sold at 3 o'clock for the convenience of intended Purchasers.

TERMS.—As usual.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1907. 1175

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchants, have on the 18th day of June, 1907, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the REGISTER OF TRADE MARKS, of the following TRADE MARKS, viz.:

1. The MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA's HOUSE FLAG, bearing a device in red of Three Horizontal Bars inside a Diamond and having at the top thereof the Chinese characters 三井旗 meaning "MITSUI FLAG" and underneath the words "MITSUI FLAG." At the bottom of the flag are the words "MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA."

2. A representation of TWO CHILDREN playing with a BALL. At the top of the Picture are the Chinese characters 三井旗 meaning "CHILD AND BALL," and at the bottom the Chinese characters 三井旗 meaning "MITSUI."

REGINALD F. C. MASTER, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. 1166

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD MEETING of the Season will be held at the HAPPY VALLEY, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) 6th July 1907, commencing at 4.00 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$100 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. Post Entries will be accepted for Events Nos. 3, 4 & 5 a.m.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. 1166

BRITISH STEAMER "NETHERTON"

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERWRITERS, the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the Purchase of the above Steamer as she now lies at Singapore in a Fire Damaged condition.

Tenders must be delivered not later than 10th July.

GILMAN & CO., Lloyds Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1907. 1084

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, St. George's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 13th day of July, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, when the abridged Resolution will be proposed.

That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$10,000, being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's reserve fund and accordingly that the same be distributed as a bonus amongst the shareholders of the Company at the date of the passing of this Resolution in proportion to the shares held by them respectively, and that the General Managers be, and they are hereby, authorised to distribute among the shareholders the 200,000 unissued shares in like proportion.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 13th July to SATURDAY, the 20th July, 1907, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1153

CANTON-CHINA.

1.—THE CANTON RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY, LIMITED, invite Sealed Tenders for the Construction and Erection, complete in every respect, of a STEEL CANTILEVER AND GIEDER BRIDGE, in the Front Reach, Canton, on a site about 740 feet to the West of the Dutchpolder-Port.

2.—The Bridge is for the purpose of connecting the city of Canton with the suburb of Housan, and will be of the following leading measurements:

Total length, between Abutments 1,102 ft. Central Span 420 " One Span 152 " Two Spans 150 " each Do. Clean Height to underside of Central Span above High Water Level 75 " Width inside handrail 36 "

3.—The general conditions, specifications, drawings, form of Tender and all other information may be obtained at the Offices of Mr. WILLIAM DANBY, M. Inst. C.E., Hongkong and Canton, or at the following Agencies of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, viz.: London, Paris, Hamburg or New York.

4.—A Charge of \$2500 (Mex.) will be made for the Specification and set of Drawings, which will be returned the Contractor upon the receipt of a bona fide Tender.

5.—Sealed Tenders to be sent to the Hongkong Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road Central and addressed to Mr. LAU CHIN TING (Chairman), not later than NOON on the 15th of October next, endorsed "TENDER FOR BRIDGE, Canton."

6.—The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, or to refund any expenses incurred in tendering.

By Order,

LAU CHIN TING, Chairman, KUNG YICK GODOWNS, Agents, The SAM WING LAND INVESTMENT LOAN AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

TELEPHONE: NO. 321.

ADDRESS: SI, Queen's Road Central.

U YUK CHI, Managing Director.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. 1167

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to the INCREASE of the BUSINESS of Messrs. H. PRICE & CO., Wine Merchants of No. 12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the business has been formed into a Company with Limited liability under the name and style of Messrs. H. PRICE & CO., LIMITED, with Mr. A. E. ROBINSON as its Manager.

All Debts due to, and owing by, the late firm will be received, and paid, by Messrs. H. PRICE & CO., LTD. H. PRICE & CO. LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1159

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

FROM This Date our business will be REMOVED from 33, Des Voeux Road Central to No. 25, QUEEN'S ROAD, (formerly occupied by Messrs. W. BAKER & CO.).

HOOSAIN ALI & CO., General Drapers, &c. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1149

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY beg to GIVE NOTICE that we have This Day taken over the entire Stock in Trade of the Business of Mr. T. E. P. SPYROPOULOS, and from date we will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the above Gentleman.

JEANOU & PATTARA, 9, Beaconsfield Arcade.

I beg to GIVE NOTICE that I have Sold my Business to Messrs. JEANOU & PATTARA from the 1st July, 1907, and have severed all connections with said Firm.

T. E. P. SPYROPOULOS. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1170

INTIMATIONS

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TELEPHONE: NO. 321.

ADDRESS: SI, Queen's Road Central.

U YUK CHI, Managing Director.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. 1168

TO LET

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE-ROOM on Second Floor of PRINCE'S BUILDINGS. Apply to— REUTER, BROECKELMANN & CO. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 705

TO LET.

ONE FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point. Apply to— JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1104

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1ST JUNE— IN WANCHAI ROAD— GODOWN, built of brick, with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise.

Apply to— Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 870

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and No. 51, POTTINGER STREET. Apply to— ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO. 45, Wyndham Street. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

TO LET.

"HATHERLEIGH", CONDUIT ROAD. NO. 1, RIPON TERRACE, BONHAM ROAD. OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST. A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

FLATS in MORTON TERRACE. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1169

TO LET.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1169

TO LET.

NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and No. 51, POTTINGER STREET. Apply to— J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent. Hongkong, 8th June, 1907. 26

TO LET.

"THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA." INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £15,000,000.00. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £10,000,000.00. RESERVE FUND £1,823,850.19 (£135,737).

TO LET.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED. The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Accounts

INTIMATIONS

S. MOUTRIE
& CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1875.

BABY GRANDS
BY
RACHELS,
PLEYEL,
AND
ROSENKRANZ.
PRICES FROM 875.

FOR LIGHTNESS OF TOUCH,
QUALITY OF TONE, AND
DURABILITY, THESE PIANOS
ARE UNRIVALLED.

A GUARANTEE FOR A TEST
PERIOD OF TWO YEARS
GIVEN WITH EACH INSTRUMENT.
INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS:
S. MOUTRIE & CO. LTD.,
York Building, Chater Road.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. 1382

WANTED.

A POST as Clerk, Teacher, or Interpreter
by a Gentleman of Collegiate Education
possessing a working knowledge of the Chinese
language both written and spoken.—(Cantonese
dialect).

Apply by letter to— Box 612
"Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 3rd July 1907. 1165

AUCTION

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH have
instructions to Sell by Public Auction
on THURSDAY,
the 11th July, 1907, at 12 o'clock NOON, at
their Office, No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central
(Corner of Ice House Street),
IN ONE LOT,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY

Registered in the Land Office as—
The Remaining Portion of Subsection No. 1
of Section A of Marine Lot No. 95, and the
Remaining Portion of Section A of Island
Lot No. 1310 with the Premises thereon
known as Nos. 303, 305, 307, 309 and 311,
DES VŒUX ROAD WEST, Victoria. The
total area of the above Property is 4.36 square
feet. The total Crown Rent is \$43.50.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be
obtained from the Vendor's Solicitors,
MESSRS. DEACON LOOKER & DEACON,
1, Des Vœux Road Central,
And from the Auctioneers
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1907. 1133

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

TWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF
LANDED PROPERTY Situate at
CANTON near the Hongkong, Canton and
Macao Steamboat Company's Wharf and facing
the river. The lots contain by admeasurement
50 " " changes" or thereabouts. Title-Deeds can
be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

For further particulars, apply to
GOLDRING & BAILLOW, Solicitors,
10, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. 970

COLLECTIONS OF
USED POSTAGE STAMPS
IN PACKETS.

ASIANIC STAMPS. MIXED STAMPS.
100 for \$0.80 500 for \$3.00
150 " 1.75 1000 " 10.00
200 " 3.50 1500 " 25.00
220 " 5.75 2000 " 35.00
275 " 9.00 3000 " 55.00
Also Stamps in bags, sets, &c., &c.

ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS
and all other Philatelic Goods. Inspection invited.
GRACA & CO.,
Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

INSURANCES

THE GLORIUS INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 19

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.
OF AIX LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

REUTEL BROCKELMANN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1907. 114

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCAN-
TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1905
£17,837,119.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £3,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 2,750,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 657,500 0 0
II. FIRE FUNDS, 3,866,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1146

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

A GERMAN VIEW.

There is a general impression, remarks A writer in *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin), that the Japanese are born diplomats; no other nation has man of such unchangeable and unfathomable expression. It is often said that the art of dissimulation is nowhere so much practised as in Eastern Asia. An anecdote is told that Li Hui Chang, the shrewd Chinese statesman, when he met Marquis Ito at Shimonesaki for negotiations of peace, first started a quite pointless talk of not less than four hours on the conveniences of railways, his purpose being either to fatigued his antagonist or to make him more tractable on more momentous questions, but surely Marquis, then Count Ito, proved quite a match to his opponent.

During the last two months Japanese diplomats have again invited comments by the negotiations about a Franco-Japanese understanding. These negotiations cannot have been a surprise to any professional diplomatist; they find too easily their place within the frame-work of the whole structure of Japanese politics to cause the slightest difficulty in appreciating them.

At present the Japanese are the most expansive race on earth. Their natural increase of population is very large, and despite the economic progress made within the Empire, the percentage of Japanese emigrants is comparatively high. These emigrants do not assimilate themselves to the nations among whom they find a new home, but preserve their Japanese nationality entirely. Thereby a certain amount of discontent is naturally caused by these emigrants among the rulers of those countries where they appear in large numbers; or if not direct discontent, still a fit of uneasiness is often engendered. These countries are the United States with their overseas possessions of Hawaii and the Philippines, France on account of her Indo-Chinese colonies, and the British Empire on account of British Columbia and the Austral-Asian Continent. It is quite clear that this Japanese expansion is not of a political character, but the truth is, that even as economic expansion as that by means of the Japanese emigrants is liable, in consequence of existing race prejudices and differences of sentiment, to cause a variety of unpleasant rubs and frictions with which public opinion in those countries is much occupied. This coincidence involves a certain danger for Japan itself; viz., the possibility of those countries that are affected by the Japanese immigration being affected by the complaints and susceptibilities of their colonies and possessions in the Pacific. This danger is all the more worthy to be considered by Japanese statesmen, because the country is bound to make economic progress before it can fulfil its political mission. For its economic progress, however, the introduction of foreign capital is an absolute necessity. Where else but in Western Europe is Japan likely to obtain money? This consideration of having always access to the money markets of Western Europe had probably not been lost sight of when the first Anglo-Japanese alliance was concluded, and is obviously the salient point in this new Franco-Japanese understanding.

In a certain sense Japan may be said to touch two ends by one stroke. She makes sure of getting money in Western Europe and prevents a coalition of the colonial countries that are affected by the Japanese economic expansion. By her agreement with England she has made sure that the policy of Great Britain will not allow Australian interests and views to predominate, and by her present understanding with France Japan need not fear anymore that the French, out of anxiety for Tonkin would join any anti-Japanese coalition or try to create such a combination of powers. The object of such agreement is to gain time, which in the sphere of politics is always of the greatest importance. For Japan that means sufficient time for gaining new strength and consolidation. Even if after some decades difficulties should arise among the contracting powers, Japan will have in the meantime improved her financial and political position with the help of monies advanced by French and English capitalists, while these two countries will have been freed from the necessity to keep during this period their colonial possessions in Eastern Asia in a permanent state of defensive readiness.

It is quite obvious with what consciousness of purpose and simple directness Japanese diplomacy shapes its course.

FOREIGN PATENTS IN JAPAN.

ANOTHER PROTEST DISMISSED.

The Japanese *Official Gazette* publishes the decision of the Patent Bureau on a protest filed by Mr. W. A. De Havilland, legal attorney for Mr. James G. Sedlock (?), Little Bentley near Colchester, England, against the rejection by examiners of an application for manufacturing artificial fuses.

The application it may be remarked, says the *Japan Herald*, was rejected by the examiners of the Patent Bureau under date of May 20th, 1906, on the ground that a copy of the *British Chemical Industry Journal* published in 1904, and also the United States *Patent Gazette*, in which the process was described had been laid open to public inspection in the library of the Bureau prior to the application, and therefore the process had been already publicly known in the country. The applicant contended that the said English journal only contained a concise description of the process for which the applicant had obtained a patent in France, and the reversal thereof would not enable any person to put the process into practice. The argument that the process was publicly known because the United States *Patent Gazette* had been laid open to public inspection was merely a presumption. The examiners must substantiate the argument by concrete evidence before rejecting the application on that ground. Even admitting the fact that the specification being laid open to public inspection was sufficient to show it was publicly known, such publication in Japan ought to have been done in Japanese, and the fact of the journal and the *Patent Gazette*, written in foreign languages, being laid open to public inspection, was insufficient to constitute publication in Japan. The examiners contended that the journal and the United States *Patent Gazette* gave sufficient information as to the nature and object of the invention, and that it was unnecessary to substantiate by evidence the argument that the process was already publicly known, the fact of their having been laid open to public inspection being sufficient to prove the argument. Moreover, as there was no law or regulations requiring that publication should be made in the Japanese language, the argument of the applicant on this score had no weight.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Châtaigne, Lait Châtaigne and Special Skin Tonic and Pouder Châtaigne will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of Medicine. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents 654

The Paton Bureau upheld the argument of the examiners and dismissed the protest, ruling that as the library of the Bureau has been opened to the public since September 11th, 1903, no substantial evidence was necessary to prove that the contents of the book, etc., thereto laid open had been inspected by the general public, and also that whether the description was written in English or Japanese was immaterial in deciding its intelligibility to the Japanese public.

PARIS COSTUMIERS.

FAMOUS KINGS OF FASHION.

Anything, of course, which concerns the kings of fashion interests the Parisian public, and one might almost say the world. If the world is not governed by the Rue de la Paix, it is at least led by it. The Paquin, the Worths, the Doucets, the Roers, the Grunwaldts, the Bechoffs, and David, the Laferrieres, and Redfern dictate to the ladies, and the latter, as now understood, gently but firmly lead the strong sex whether they will the world over. Paris has had many kings of fashion and arbitors of taste, from Pingat, who imposed his mantle, Worth, the Lincolnshire man, who comes to teach all Paris a lesson and abolish the crinoline, and Mme. Roger, who it is not known whether she was English or French, held her ground against all rivals in the days of the Third Empire, and finally vanquished the Marquise Aurore, which had till then been supreme.

Among the most formidable rivals of Paquin are the sons and grandsons of the famous old Worth, Mr. Bechoff, who still stubbornly holds out in the southern right-hand corner of the Place Vendôme against Messes. Bechoff and David, who have established their stronghold in the northern left-hand corner of the same square; Doucet and Cheron, who are entrenched in the remaining available space round Napoléon's brass column, and, finally, M. Doucet, the patriarch among the high-priests in the temple of fashion, who has grown grey in the handling of chiffon. M. Doucet is as discreet as the third Napoleon, and has been as successful as the first. There is, of course, no St. Ildephons awaiting him, and he will probably till his dying day remain in possession of his native haunt at the top of the Rue de la Paix. He refuses, moreover, to be made the subject of publicity outside the circle of his fair clients, and when asked about the history of his house, put it all in one sentence.

"Say that it was founded in 1815, and that it is standing still," was all he would say.

The sons and grandsons of the old-fangled old Worth, who was the first to achieve fame the world over in his specialty, are more communicative, though they also object to too much publicity. Worth's never advertise and never sell their models or designs. They are in this respect the most conservative of the French couturiers. The house is nevertheless prosperous, so much so that they, like Paquin, feel the need of more room. They are seriously considering a plan just now for adding three more stories to the building they now occupy at 6 and 7, Rue de la Paix and where father and grandfather established himself forty-eight years ago. They would like much to move to the Champs-Elysées quarter, but how are they going to induce all their supply agents and merchants of silks and chiffons and fabrics of fashion to follow them? They depend upon hundreds of providers of this description who are centred around the Rue de la Paix. The Worth establishment, as is well known, has been inherited by Messrs. Philip and Gaston Worth, the sons of the famous couturier, with whom the grandsons, M. John and M. Jacques, the sons of Mr. Gaston Worth, are also associated. Mr. Charles F. Worth, it may be remembered, was born in Bourne in 1825 and was the son of a silversmith. He went to Paris in the classic way of great men, that is, without a penny in his pocket, and merely had his small experience in a London draper's shop to rely upon. Yet, strangely enough, this Lincolnshire man, after passing an apprenticeship with the Marquise Aurore, came in time to be the dictator to the French in their almost exclusive art and rose to be for twenty-five years the supreme arbiter of fashion in Paris only but the world over. He died, comparatively speaking at an early age, in 1893, and his sons and grandsons as already said, have maintained the credit of his name. To this day it is difficult even for a Paquin to rival them, and none will certainly be able to outclass them from the vantage ground which they possess. They employ any number of premières, that is, bodice fitters, mantles and wrap makers, tailors, lingerie ladies and a host of needleworkers, numbering on the average some 500. Their object is not so much to supply a great number as a distinguished set of customers, and this they have certainly succeeded.

A visit to their fitting-rooms reminds one of some of Jean Brard's famous pictures, for not only have they a wonderfully distinguished clientele, but their models look down upon other models. To be a model at Worth's is the same of a young and pretty girl's ambition. Indeed, one sees them "walk a walk," bedecked with real gold and jewels, and imagining themselves duchesses for the moment. It is well known, also, that each great Parisian dressmaker has his own genre, or style, so much so that this is at once a guide to the initiated. They can tell at a glance whether a gown is from Paquin's, Worth's, or Bechoff's, or Doucet's. There is a something in the make, the cut, finish, trimmings, colour, etc., which immediately betrays the house. Each house has its style—school, as it were—just as each great painter has his manner. They each also has a certain branch in which it particularly excels. Paquin is said to be very strong on morning and visiting dresses; the Worths are deemed unsurpassable in wedding, tea, and evening gowns; Bechoff in theatre dresses, and supplies leading actresses with the most stunning costumes at premises; and Bechoff and David have, in the short space of time in which they have existed, established a reputation for unsurpassable mantles and wraps.

A word by the way about Messrs. Bechoff and David is due here. They are two young men, one from Belgium, the other from Holland, who have in a short space of time conquered a high position in the Paris dressmaking world. They were first established in the Place de l'Opéra, and as both were very conversant in the mantles trade they devoted themselves to this specially for some time, and afterwards, of course, extended their business to the whole dressmaking line, with equal success. Both are men of high education, Mr. Bechoff being and graduate of the Paris University, and Mr. David having studied to become a naturalist, from which it seems he drifted quite naturally

into a taste for the beautiful in leaves and flowers, which he now devotes to the artistic creation of fashions.

Messrs. Bechoff and David moved a little over a year ago into an immense building in the Place Vendôme, which they bought outright at a fabulous price. Their means permitted this, as Mr. Bechoff married a lady of great wealth, and Mr. David married one of his prettiest customers, the Russian Baroness von Nolokon. They have practically re-vived interest in the mantle and wrap creation, which, since the time of the celebrated Pingat, was very strong in this branch a few decades ago, but has since been largely neglected. They have stores upon stores of work-rooms and fitting-rooms, dress and prepares their own furs, on which several thousand may be worn at any time in the basement of their big house. The house formerly belonged to the family of the Lubomirski, and was a part of the inheritance of M. Jacques Lubomirski, the celebrated Emperor of the Sahara.

It would be unfair here to omit a mention of another Englishman who fails fair to rival the famous Worth in his achievement. He is Mr. C. Poynter, usually known as "Rodfern." Mr. Poynter, or Mr. Rodfern, as his customers prefer to call him, holds a unique position in Paris. He is the first to have established "Rodfern" twenty-five years ago, and has since, like Worth, had the honour of furnishing nearly every Court in Europe. In French dressmaking circles Mr. Rodfern holds an acknowledged high position. He has received recognition not only by awards at the universal exhibitions, but also by being decorated with the Legion of Honour. As an original designer and creator, he has perhaps few equals. When he goes to his rooms in the morning to superintend the exhibition of new models, the room resembles an artist's studio.

He examines carefully every detail of the designs as given by him and as carried out in the model, and at first his pretences have given their opinion he gives his, and it is usually the most masterly and tasteful of all. Mr. Rodfern was born in Weymouth, England, and founded his business in 1881. His success, as well as that of Worth, has amply proved that the Englishman, when he devotes himself to it, can meet the Frenchman triumphantly on his own ground.

INDIGESTION.

PLAIN FACTS SHOWING THE EFFECTS OF
THE ALIMENT AND HOW IT MAY BE
CURED BY MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

There is nothing in all the world half so important as digestion. It is the means by which you turn ordinary food into the substance of your own body, the means of life to you and to every living thing. Indigestion is therefore the root disease, the fundamental ailment of the human race. Other diseases attack particular parts of your body, indigestion attacks the whole body, ruins your constitution and poisons the very well-springs of your being.

Perfectly digested food becomes rich pure blood, in which the germs of disease cannot live; your body is fully nourished, there is strength to resist, and disease cannot enter. But imperfectly digested food does not yield nourishment, and impurities draw from the undigested mass in stomach and bowels, poison your blood, weaken your body, and prepare the way for dangerous maladies. Constipation follows, pain, wind, headache, biliousness; your complexion becomes pale and madd, your breath offensive. Sometimes the kidneys break down under the strain, and so the foundation is laid for serious kidney troubles, or the tortures of rheumatism.

On the first signs of digestive weakness—falling appetite, furred tongue, wind, headache, fulness after meals—take Mother Seigel's Syrup; do not wait for the more acute symptoms, and you will thus be spared months, perhaps years of suffering.

Mrs. E. Purser, 9, Queen Street, Stony Stratford, Bucks, writes on July 16th, 1906. "I lost appetite, and after eating I had a feeling of discomfort. This grew worse till food caused me acute pain. I was much troubled with wind and headache, and felt dreadfully run down and weak, for I got no real night's sleep. I tried many things but only Mother Seigel's Syrup cured me."

Mother Seigel's Syrup always cures, by strengthening stomach, liver and bowels, and thus rendering indigestion impossible. 85-14

COGNAC.

MESSRS. JEEBEEHOY & CO., 25, Hollywood Road, beg to inform their Customers and the General Public that they now have on Sale the following brands of COGNAC which are patronised by connoisseurs throughout Indo-China:—

PRICE per doz. bottle.
BOUILLIER, G. BRAND & CO's. \$25.00
FELIX TILLAC & CO's. 16.50
GEORGE ROZÉAU & CO's. 14.50

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1152

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On THURSDAY, the 4th July.—

From Lower Belcher, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 8.30 A.M., and finishing at 10.30 A.M.

On

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ATHENIAN, British str., 2,440, A. O. Cooper, 4th July—Vancouver 6th June, General—C.P.R. Co.
CHONGMING, British str., 1,250, S. J. Payne, 4th July—Tientsin via Chefoo 26th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
COLOMBO MARC, Japanese str., 2,810, K. Hamza, 4th July—Shanghai 30th June, Coal and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
HAIKING, British str., 1,977, A. E. Hodgraves, 4th July—Coast Ports 3rd July, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
HUTCH, British str., 1,264, A. Mathias, 4th July—Hollow 3rd July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KOHCHANG, German str., 3,201, Rositsky, 3rd July—Bangkok 28th June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
MATILDE, German str., 831, N. Schenmann, 4th July—Haiphong and Hoiho 30th June, General—Johann & Co.
MERFOO, Chinese str., 1,338, C. V. Frigast, 4th July—Shanghai 30th June, General—Chinese.
NANSHAN, British str., 1,250, A. Jones, 4th July—Saigon 30th June, Rice and General—Bradley & Co.
PARLAT, German str., 1,018, F. Wenzel, 3rd July—Bangkok 27th June, Rice—Order.
SINGAN, British str., 1,016, T. Jamieson, 4th July—Haiphong 2nd July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
SOLITAR, Norwegian str., 817, N. Bjarnesgaard, 4th July—Mactan 26th June, Coal—Aagaard, Thorson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
4th July.
Amigo, German str., for Quinhon.
Antidoch, British str., for Kuching.
Daguy, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.
Hansong, British str., for Shanghai.
Kisagata Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
Kweiyang, British str., for Ningpo.
Meefoo, Chinese str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

4th July.
AMARA, British str., for Shanghai.
CANTON, British str., for Chinkiang.
EMPEROR OF CHINA, Brit str., for Shanghai.
KWANGHUA, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
LIANGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.
LYDIA, German str., for Hoiho.
MERAH, Dutch str., for Amoy.
PROGRESS, Norwegian str., for Sandakan.
TRIUMPH, German str., for Haiphong.
YATSHING, British str., for Meji.

SHIPMING REPORTS.

The Chinese str. *Meefoo* reports: Fresh S.W. monsoon.
The British str. *Haiking* reports: Moderate S.W. winds.
The British str. *Chongming* reports: Strong monsoon and high seas.
The British str. *Nanshan* reports: Moderate S.E. winds and fine clear weather throughout.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

July 4th.
ABEDEEN DOCKS—Quinta.
KOWLOON DOCKS—Tytatip, Nippon Maru,
Fuchotan, Aviva, Gleek.
CEMPOLITAN DOCKS—Yatoh g. C. Apear.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

For SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING," Captain A. E. Hodgraves, will be despatched for the above Ports TOMORROW, the 6th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907.

1169

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TONKIN," Captain G. Mouton, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 8th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to G. de CHAMPEAUX, Agent, Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

2

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, A. D. E. N. EGYPT, MARSHALLS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX AND MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SYDNEY"

Captain Barillon, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 9th July, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo.
Cargo also booked for principal ports in Europe.

Next sailing will be as follows:

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS" ... 23rd July.
S.S. "TONKIN" ... 6th Aug.
S.S. "SALAZIE" ... 20th Aug.
S.S. "POLYNESIEN" ... 3rd Sept.
S.S. "TOURANE" ... 17th Sept.

S.S. "AUSTRALIEN" ... 1st Oct.

G. de CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

2

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABA COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

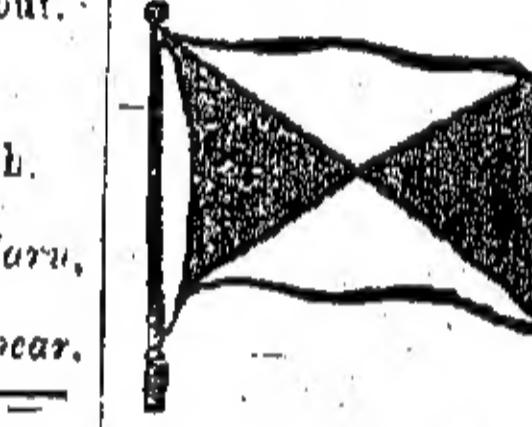
DESTINATION STEAMERS DATE OF SAILING.

MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COEN, HAGEN & BALTIK TOTS "CATHAY" Beg. of August

For Further Particulars, apply to HONGKONG, 4th July, 1907.

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

16



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon staterooms. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSES carried. All the most up-to-date arrangement for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP TONS CAPTAIN FOR SAILING DATE.

ZAFIRO ... 2540 A. Fraser ... Manila On 6th July, NOON.

RUBI ... 2540 R. W. Almond ... Manila On 13th July, NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABA COAST).

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1907.

16



EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

ICCPHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMERS DATE OF SAILING.

MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COEN, HAGEN & BALTIK TOTS "CATHAY" Beg. of August

For Further Particulars, apply to HONGKONG, 4th July, 1907.

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

9

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR SINGAPORE "FAUFANG" ... 10th July.

MANILA "LOONGSAMG" ... Friday, 5th July, 3 P.M.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "NAKSANG" ... Tuesday, 9th July, 3 P.M.

HONGKONG "MAUSANG" ... Thursday, 11th July, 4 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class, Single \$ 65. Return \$100.

Penang " " 85. " 100.

Calcutta " " 165. " 250.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.

2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION VESSEL'S NAMES PLATE & SIG. BERTH CAPTAIN FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO TO BE DESPATCHED

CHINA	Brit. str.	—	E. Street	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
SEYLA	Brit. str.	—	D. C. Gregor, E.N.R.	Barillon	About 17th inst.
SYDNEY	Brit. str.	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	MELCHERS & CO.	On 9th inst., at 1 P.M.
CATHAY	Brit. str.	—	Brock	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	Egg. of Aug.
SCARIA	Brit. str.	k. w.	Sacks	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd inst.
SCARIA	Brit. str.	k. w.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
SCANDIA	Brit. str.	k. w.	von Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th inst.
HABSBURG	Brit. str.	—	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th August.
PREUSSEN	Brit. str.	—	Nathrath	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 4th Sept.
NIPON	Brit. str.	—	E. Tarabocchia	MELCHERS & CO.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
SAIN T PATRICK	Brit. str.	—	Sander	WINDER & CO.	On 21st inst.
VANDALIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 9th inst.
ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 20th inst., at Noon.
EMPEROR OF INDIA	Am. str.	—	E. V. Roberts	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 1st Aug., at 4 P.M.
SHAWMUT	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Eddy	SUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 18th inst.
KATHERINE PARK	Brit. str.	—	J. Minson	MELCHERS & CO.	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
CHONGMING	Brit. str.	—	Helms	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
CALLAO, IQUITO, VIA JAPAN	Am. str.	—	W. B. Brown	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	Brit. str.	—	W. von Fieden	MELCHERS & CO.	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	Brit. str.	—	v. Dideren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 26th inst.
CHINOTU	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	MELCHERS & CO.	On 19th inst.
AMERIA	Brit. str.	—	Mount	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 8th inst.
SCANDIA	Brit. str.	—	J. D. Andrews, E.N.R.	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 18th inst.
TONEN	Brit. str.	—	R. Meyer	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
DELEI	Brit. str.	—	M. Nando	MELCHERS & CO.	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
ZETEN	Brit. str.	—	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
SHOSHU MARU	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Eddy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 8 A.M.
KWEIYANG	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Eddy	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
FUKUSHU MARU	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Eddy	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow, at Noon.
KWEIYANG	Brit. str.	—	A. E. Hodgraves		

